NEWPORT MERCURY.

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REMOVAL.

G.W. Martin & Co.

form their Friends and the Public,

HAT they have removed from No. 72, Thames-street, to No. Long-Wharf, where they offer at vate sale,

0 boxes white and brown Sugars.
5 Hhds. West-India Rum.
0 Goat Skins.—500 Kid do.
00 Oxx hides.
Pieces Duck.
20 bbls. Pilot Bread.
N. B.—Goods received on Storage moderate price.

Newport, July 24.

FOR SALE,

IVE Hundred Bushels coarse SALT, at Store, No. 3, Perry's arf.—Apply to *Cranston & Shaw*

JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, July 24.

FOR SALE,

IVE Hundred wt. of excellent TWINE.—Enquire at Factory re, No. 3, PERRY's Wharf.

Newport, July 24.

TO LET,

HE HOUSE, No. 15, Church-street.—Apply to ANN OLYHANT, on the premises.

Newport, July 24.

New Goods.

AN additional supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, among hich are, plain and twill'd Lutstrings, egant white Sattin, lealock, slate and ght colour'd Canton Crapes, silk hawls, black bombazett, extra long hite kid gloves, ribbons, &c. just received at Stores No. 157, by SOLOMON OWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of he Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, Feb. 14.

FASHIONABLE SHOES.

John M. Mansfield,

HAS just received at his Shoe-store, a large assortment of Ladies oes, of the following kinds, viz. umb color, lelac, cream, salmon, tea, ht and dark green morocco.—*Also* handsome assortment of black morocco shoes, with and without heels; isses' and children's morocco slippers d ..., all colors; gentlemen's New-ork and Boston made fine shoes and mps; ladies Grecian slippers; boy's orocco dancing pumps; misses kid ippers.—*Likewise*, 6 trunks of men's women's low priced shoes; one unk old-fashioned stuff shoes; New-ork manufactured calf-skins; neats ather boot legs and tops; boot soals nding skins, &c. &c.

Newport, July 4.

A COUNTRY SEAT.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THAT beautifully situated and elegant country seat in Portsmouth, ely improved by *Samuel Cooke*, Esq. elegance of prospect, no situation on e Island surpasses it,—Attached to it, e about 30 Acres of excellent Land, fine Orchard and Garden, with all the her necessary conveniences.—For the entleman of leisure or business, of rious kinds, to see will be to admire. The above premises may be viewed, and terms obtained either to sell or et the House and Farm, in whole or part, by application to

ANDREW M'CORRIE,
in Portsmouth, or to
JOSIAH C. SHAW, Newport.

Newport, June 19.

C. G. CHAMPLIN,

Has for Sale,

4 Tons of Russia Iron in flat bars.
1 Tons of Russia clean Hemp.

AND

50 Tons of Swedes' Iron, in flat and ..., of various sizes.

Newport, March 31.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.

THE half of a convenient Dwel- ... and part of the Garden, in ... street.—Apply to

EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, May 27.

SPEECH OF MR. BAYARD,

IN THE SENATE OF THE U. S.

Upon his motion made on the 16th of June, to postpone the further consideration of the Bill declaring War against Great-Britain, to the 31st of October next.

MR. BAYARD said that he was entirely sensible of the inutility in general of entering upon the discussion of a subject which had been a long time under consideration, and upon which it might be supposed that the opinions of members were formed and settled; but on an occasion so momentous as the present, he should not feel himself justified in submitting even a motion of postponement, without offering his reasons in support of it—nor could he think that in giving a silent vote, that he had discharged the duty of his station. Gentlemen would remark, that he had confined his motion to time, in order that members might not be compromitted in supporting it, who might think the war itself just and necessary.

The motion did not oppose or deny the sufficiency of the causes, or the policy of the war. It went only to affirm what he trusted the course of his observations would render very evident, that this was not a time at which war ought to be declared.

He indulged a confidence, that upon so great an occasion the Senate would not be impelled to act by any little passions, nor by any considerations which did not arise out of an extended and distinct view of the interests of the country. It is not enough that we have cause of war, we must see that we are prepared, and in a condition to make war. You do not go to war for the benefit of your enemy, but your own advantage—not to give proofs of a vain and heedless courage, but to assert your rights and redress your wrongs. If you commence hostilities, before you are prepared to strike a blow, and while your cities, your territory, and your property on the ocean, are exposed to the mercy of a government possessing vast resources of war, what can you expect but to add new distresses, defeat and disgrace, to the wrongs of which you complain. It is a strange motive for war—a wish to gratify the rapacity, to swell the triumphs, and to increase the insolence of the enemy.

Mr. B. said that neither the government nor the people had expected, or were prepared for war. Even at this moment the general opinion abroad was, that there would be no war—the mercantile and trading world had continued to act upon that opinion—nor could people be persuaded, that an unarmed nation was about to attack a nation armed cap a pie No man had laid out his account for this war, and every one would be taken by surprize and unprepared for its shock. You have at this moment an immense property abroad, a great portion of it in England, and part floating on the ocean, and hastening to your ports. The postponement proposed might save a great portion of this property, and bring home the seamen now absent from the country. Gentlemen would remember the number of ships which left our ports upon the eve of the embargo—these vessels had not had time to perform their voyages, and the greater part of them were still abroad. He knew that some members had no commiseration for the merchant who had dared to escape the embargo, and who had disregarded the salutary precautions, designed, as it was said, for his security. But he did not think it surprising nor culpable, that those whose property consisted in ships, should be averse to seeing them rotting at the wharves, and even disposed to incur risks to find employment for them abroad.

Even, however, if it should be thought that the merchants had acted with indiscretion and folly, it is the part of a parental government, such as this ought always to be, not to punish the citizens for their misfortunes, but to guard them against the effects of their errors. Beside, a loss of individual property was a loss to the state, as the public strength was derived from individual resources.

He stated that the question of war had been doubtful till the present moment. He did not believe that the president himself expected war at the opening of the session, nor for a long time after. A menacing language was held out, but the hopes of an accommodation were far from being abandoned. Much was expected from the prince regent's accession to his full powers.—A change of ministry was not doubted; and it was thought, that in the change of men, there would have been found such a change of principles and measures, that the differences between the two governments might be compromised and settled. This expectation was protracted, till it became plainly evident that the prince did not intend to change his father's ministers, nor to depart from their principles or measures.—When this discovery was made, the administration had proceeded too far to recede.

Desperate as the course was which now alone remained to be pursued, they supposed they were obliged to advance, or become the object of reproach and scorn both to friends and foes. This necessity they had brought upon themselves, but it was too late to consider whether the condition might have been avoided; they were pledged in the state of events to attempt to extort from Britain by force the concession of those points which their arguments had failed in persuading her to yield. He had no doubt, but that some months past, the cabinet had seriously determined upon resorting to hostilities. But the concurrence of Congress was to be obtained; and whether a majority of both houses could be brought to take the daring and hazardous step, no man in or out of the government, without the gift of prophecy, could have predicted.

The public mind had been so repeatedly distracted and deceived by boisterous speeches and bold but ephemeral resolutions, that it had sunk into a state of apathy, and was no longer excited even by the sound of war echoed in the ministerial paper from the proceedings of government.

When the bill before us was first bro't up from the other house, it was the opinion of very few that it would obtain the support of a majority of this body; and even now, it was likely to pass, not because it was approved by a majority, but of the differences of opinion which existed among gentlemen as to other courses which had been proposed.

If, with the light and information possessed in this body as to the views and designs of the cabinet and of congress, it has been doubtful among ourselves whether the government would resort to war, how was it to be known by our merchants, or any other class of society unacquainted with the intentions and secret proceedings of those exercising the powers of the government, that the nation would be wantonly plunged into a sudden war.

He had heard it said that the embargo was sufficient notice of the design of the government to resort to hostilities upon its expiration; and that people must be infatuated, who, after such warning, were not apprized of the approaching crisis. But it is too recently and deeply in our recollection to be forgotten, that this is not the first embargo we have experienced, and which, though of longer duration, we saw pass away without being followed by war.

The language held here, as to people out of doors who have doubted of the war, is retorted by the public voice with equal confidence and on better gounds. They rely upon your integrity and wisdom, and say that Congress canot be so infatuated, destitute as they are of the means of aggression or defence, to draw upon themselves a war with one of the most powerful and formidable nations on the globe—If a war with Britain be thought unavoidable, yet, as she leaves to us the time of commencing it, surely we ought to select that time, when the first shock shall be least disastrous, and can best be resisted.—Why should we hurry into a war, from which nothing but calamity can be expected? There is no danger that the redress of our wrongs, or the assertion of our rights, will be barred by the limitation of time.—No time has existed, for years past, when we had less cause to complain of the conduct of Great-Britain. Her vessels of war had all been withdrawn from our coast, as he presumed, in order to avoid collisions and hostility. If the war be suspended till November, the government and the people will both be better prepared to sustain it. He was not a friend to the restrictive system; but with a choice only of evils he should prefer the embargo to war. Postpone the war, and we will submit to the embargo till November.—This will furnish time, for the return of your ships and seamen; and if at the same time you will abandon the non-importation act, you will replenish your treasury with at least twelve millions of dollars, and restore to your citizens sixty millions now abroad, and in danger of being lost.—It appeared to him that the course which had been pursued, was the most preposterous imaginable. For eighteen months past we had been sending our property out of the country, and not suffering it to return; and while contemplating a war with Great-Britain, we saw our effects, to an immense amount, accumulating in that kingdom, liable any moment to fall a prey to the government, and to be employed in support of the war against us. He asked, why rush with this precipitancy into the war? Are you provided with means to annoy the enemy, or to defend yourselves? Have you an army or navy which can make any impression? Are your exposed towns, fortified and garrisoned? Was any nation ever less prepared for war? It would require the whole military force you possess, to constitute an adequate defence for New-Orleans, New-York, and Newport.—It is very well known, that the General who will command at New-Orleans, has declared to the government, that he will not be answerable for the security of the place with a less force than ten thousand men, which is equal to all the effective troops yet raised. It would be natural to suppose, that no government would declare War, till it was prepared to attack its enemy.—In peace, we require no defence; and shall we declare war, in order only to defend ourselves? But what blow are you prepared to strike? Were you able in the summer to recruit your army of twenty-five thousand men, could it be employed in any service in the course of this year? A soldier is not made in a day.—The authority of a foreign officer, now in this country, of the highest military reputation, he had heard frequently cited, that it required at least fourteen months, to form a soldier of a recruit. This remark applied to France, where the officers have generally received a military education, and where there are so many models to imitate, and so many instructors to teach. But here, the officer is to form, as well as the soldier.—The officer has to learn his lesson first, before he can prescribe the task of the soldier. You may possibly have a herd of men, but you can have no army to lead into service this season.—And if this herd be led against disciplined troops, you can expect nothing but defeat and disgrace.

But you have not got, nor can you get the men during the present war. These are not the days of Cadmus. It will require great patience and industry, and a considerable length of time, to collect twenty five thousand men. Have you the least prospect, if you declare war, of attacking Canada this season? It is impossible that you can do it with effect.—You will be sufficiently occupied, in defending your frontiers, against the savages.

It is not on land, then, that you expect immediately to assail your enemy.—Is it on the Ocean, that the impression is to be made?—You have twenty vessels of war, Britain has upwards of a thousand.—What will avail the activity or gallantry of your officers and seamen against such disparity of force.—Your little Navy must fall immediately, or be driven from the Ocean.—Some gentlemen indulge great expectations from privateers; but has Great-Britain any unarmed, or unprotected trade, which they can attack? Privateers have no other object, than plunder and booty.—They avoid armed vessels—and defended as is the British commerce, in every part of the world, by her great naval force, it is little to be expected that privateering will be attended with much success or encouragement. But while we are searching for the means of annoying the commerce of Britain, does it become us to overlook, at this moment, the condition of our own.—A valuable part of the trade from beyond the Cape of Good-Hope, has not yet arrived.—Of the numberless vessels which sailed, upon the eve of the embargo, few have returned.—Your merchant vessels are without convoy, and utterly defenceless.—Your condition, therefore, is, that with more commerce exposed, your adversary will possess greater means of annoyance, and the consequence must be, that we shall lose infinitely more than we can expect to gain.

Under such circumstances, what should hurry us into the war? Are gentlemen afraid, if they wait till November, that the world will not last long enough, to afford them time to gratify in war, their mighty resentment against Britain? He believed as he hoped, that there was no honorable gentleman on the floor who would not live long enough to have a complete surfeit of the war, though it should be postponed for a few months.

He said he was greatly influenced in his motion for postponement, by the combined considerations of the present defenceless condition of the country, and the protection, which Providence had given us against a maritime power in the winter season. During the winter months, you will be defended by the elements.—Postpone the war till November, and we shall not have to dread an enemy on our coast, till April.—In the mean-time go on with your recruiting, fill up, discipline, and train your army.—Take the stations, if you please, which will enable you to open an early campaign. Your trade will all have time to return, before hostilities commence, and having all your ships and seamen at home, you may be prepared, to put forth all your strength upon the ocean, on the opening of the ensuing spring.—Shall we, by an untimely precipitancy, yielding to a fretful impatience of delay, throw our wealth into the hands of the enemy, and feed that very rapacity which it is our object to subdue or to punish.

We can lose nothing by delay; much will be certainly saved; and at a moment pregnant with great events, it was most evidently our true policy to temporize.—You give up no right, yield no pretension and profit by every day in rendering the condition of the country more secure, and its attitude more formidable. The just appreciation of time, is among the highest points of political sagacity. To know what step the times will warrant, and to take the step at the proper time, is generally a matter of more important and difficult consideration, than the nature of a proposed measure. Without enquiring whether war was the right course for the nation to take, under existing circumstances, he did most confidently assert, that this was not the time when war ought to be commenced.

Mr. B. said it belonged to the motion he had submitted to bring under review the alledged causes of war, and to enquire into the probability of our attaining the objects for which we were to embark in the war. If we are to come out of the war as we enter into it, after having wasted the blood and treasure of the nation, and loaded the country with debt and taxes, it would certainly be more rational to submit at once to the wrongs we endure. If we expect to extort any concession from Britain, we must be prepared for a long, obstinate and bloody conflict.

Britain at this moment certainly does not court the quarrel. She has reduced the catalogue of our complaints; and though not disposed to surrender her pretensions, she has evidently made advances towards conciliation. The recent orders in council were designed to be so considered, and she has removed a great source of umbrage in withdrawing her armed ships from our coasts. She had offered satisfaction for the affair of the Chesapeake, which our government had accepted—which must therefore be taken to be honorable and sufficient, and the offence which had been given completely expiated.

We are no longer at variance in relation to the colonial trade. France no longer has colonies, and we have no occasion to contend at present for an empty right which could not be exercised if yielded.

The question, therefore, as to the right of a neutral to be the carrier of the produce of the colony of a belligerent, having been reduced by the course of the war to a mere question of theory, it no longer entered into the disputes of the two governments.

The question as to the impressment of our seamen did not present insuperable difficulties. Britain never contended for a right to impress American seamen. The right she claims is to take her own subjects found in our merchant service. She exercises the right in relation to her own private vessels. This right she never will, nor can, give up.—If our merchant flag were a secure protection to British seamen who sailed under it, the British navy must be unmanned by desertion; while our merchants can and do pay a dollar for every shilling a sailor can earn in the naval service of his country.

Can it be expected that a nation which depends for its existence upon its naval strength, would yield a principle threatening the destruction of its maritime power? No war of any duration, or however disastrous, will ever extort this concession—she may as well fall with arms in her hands, as to seal quietly the bond of her ruin.

He did not know that our government had ever required the unqualified abandonment of the right to impress. Our complaints were chiefly of the abuses committed in the exercises of the right. It was a practice frequently attended with violence, insult, and gross injustice. Americans were often, from design or mistake, seized as British subjects, and we have abundant evidence of the fact, that many of our native seamen have been forced into British service —

[illegible] understood, however, [illegible] were not justified by [illegible] government. The govern[illegible] power claimed the right of [illegible] American seaman against his [illegible] pretensions of the two go[illegible] upon this subject, admitted [illegible] adjustment. The chief embarrassment arose from the difficulty of distinguishing the sailors of the two countries. But he had no doubt that this, and all other difficulties on the subject, might be vanquished without having recourse to war.

The debate, as to paper blockades, was, for the present, merged in the orders in council. Those orders were now to be considered as comprehending the whole cause of war.

This subject deserves to be viewed in every light. The orders in council were not at this time, in truth, supported upon their original ground. The ex-minister Mr. Canning, had publicly and candidly confessed the fact. They were adopted as measures of retaliation, tho' they never deserved that character. He had always considered the Berlin and Milan decrees used as a mere pretext. Those decrees were vain and empty denunciations in relation to England. The plain design of the British government was to deprive France of the benefits of external commerce, unless the profits of it were divided with herself.—This was fully proved by the licence trade. Britain carries on the very trade she denies to neutrals, and having engrossed the whole to herself, she excludes neutrals from participation. No man was more disposed than himself to reprobate the wrong and injustice of the British government upon this subject. They resort to the French decrees to justify themselves, and though he considered them as no justification, yet, our government in their conduct had admitted that the decrees placed us upon the same footing as to France as the orders did as to England and required equal measures to both nations.

Our government have been pleased to say what he did not think at this time any man in the nation believed besides themselves. They have been pleased to say the decrees are repealed.

This is a fact, and asserted without any proof. The decrees could only be repealed by the same power and in the same manner in which they were enacted. They proceeded from the sovereign power of France and became the laws of the empire. The same power in the solemn form of a law could alone revoke them. We possess the decrees in all the forms of law, but have we ever seen, has the government any reason to believe, that any decree in the form of a law has been passed to repeal them?—The promise of a sovereign to repeal a law, does not annul it, nor would a reference of his minister to its being repealed, have that effect.—Every sovereign power prescribes to itself a form, in which its sovereign will shall be known, when it is to constitute a law of the land.

The decrees teach us, what this form is in France, and we have no ground to believe that the decrees are repealed, till we see an act of the sovereign in the same form in which they are found.—Such is the course among ourselves. A law is repealed, by a law passed in the same form.—It is the practice of every nation in Europe, and of every civilized nation on the earth. But even the promise to repeal was only conditional, and it has never been announced to us, that the emperor considered the condition complied with on our part, by prohibiting the importation of British produce and manufactures. In fact, daily accounts are received of seizures made, on the principles of those decrees: and to affirm, that the decrees are repealed, was only to add perfidy to the atrocity of the conduct of the French, who do not hesitate to plunder, burn, and destroy, our property on the high seas, even after abandoning the pretence with which at first they were respectful enough to attempt to cover their violence.

Nothing could be more evident, than the policy of the French emperor, nor any thing more mortifying than the success which has attended his juggling.—He has contrived to satisfy our government, that he has repealed his decrees, when, to the eyes of the rest of the world, they appear to be in force.—By these means he has opened our ports to the public and private ships of France, and shut them against those of Great-Britain.—He denies the evidence of the repeal of his decrees, which he well knows, if furnished to us, would immediately remove the Orders in Council, and facilitate the settlement of our differences with England.—Britain has declared, that the moment evidence is produced, of the repeal of the decrees, the Orders in Council shall [illegible] be annulled.—The emperor, instead of furnishing this evidence, is giving daily proofs, to our sorrow and loss, that the decrees are in force and operation.

I am among the last men in the Senate, said Mr. B. who would justify or defend the Orders of Council. They violate the plainest rights of the nation. The ground of retaliation was never more than a pretext, and their plain object is to deprive France of [illegible] trade. It never was contended, nor does Britain now contend that she would be justified by the laws or usages of nations to interdict our commerce with her enemy. She covers her injustice, with the cloak of retaliation; and insists that she has a right to retort upon her enemy, the evils of his own policy. This is a doctrine, to which I am not disposed to agree. It is destruction to neutrals—It makes them the prey of the belligerents. It is a doctrine which we must resist; but the time and manner of resistance ought to be determined by a view only to our own interests. Because we are injured, we certainly are not bound to make war, before it is for our own benefit. There is one effect of this war which gentlemen ought to take into view, and which, to him, was a source of grief and humiliation. In making war upon England, we bring the force of the nation in aid of France. We are about to assist a government, from whom we have suffered for years past the most humiliating insults and the most atrocious wrongs. We are about to make a common cause with a man who hates us for our language, and despises us for our government; and who would to-morrow, if he had the means, without seeking a pretence, add us to the list of his conquered provinces.—This connexion should not be hastily formed. To other nations, it has been the forerunner of their subjugation and ruin.—Let us take time to consider the consequences of a step upon which the destiny of the nation depends. We may profit by delay, but can gain nothing by precipitancy. The war will not hastily remove the Orders in Council. It is the principle of the orders, rather than their effect, of which we complain. The trade to France, which they interdict, is of little consequence to the country. Its annual amount is less than three millions of dollars, and you find it onerated with duties so excessive, and restricted to such articles of exchange, that even if enjoyed in safety, it would be productive of little profit to individuals or to the nation. If, however, you declare war at this time, you lose the trade to Great-Britain and her dependencies, equal to thirty-five millions a year, without gaining the paltry trade with France. The laws of war will operate still more extensively than the Orders in Council; and though no doubt we shall gratify the Emperor of France, we shall enjoy little commerce with his dominions. As it regards therefore, our interest, it is found in protracting the present state of affairs. Some gentlemen considered that the honor of the nation called for immediate hostilities. It is admitted that a country is bound to defend its honor, nor can its interest be well separated from its honor. But what honor can you acquire by going to war in your present unprepared and feeble state. In respect to nations, their glory and their success are nearly allied. A vanquished nation gains no honor, however just its cause may be. You have certainly no force prepared to enter Canada. Your army is still to be formed. It is to be found on paper, but not in the field. With militia, no invasion of a foreign territory can be contemplated. They are not bound to pass your frontiers, and desirous they cannot be to shed their blood, in order to add by conquest to the unwieldy territories of the United States. Is it on the ocean, that we are to look for laurels, with twenty ships opposed to a thousand? The most desperate courage cannot command success against such fearful odds. The loss of our navy and of our commerce must be the consequences of the war upon the ocean—and is this the honor gentlemen are so impatient to enjoy.

There was reason to believe that Britain would feel the war only through its restrictive effects. At this moment especially, she stood in need [illegible] produce as well as our marke[illegible] embargo and non-importa[illegible] denied her both, were [illegible] The objection to [illegible] action upon ours. [illegible] tion was, whe[illegible] upon our [illegible] upon our [illegible] it was a strange mode of retaliating. But if this be the edge of the war, which is to wound the enemy—had we not better retain our present condition? The war is not necessary to execute the restrictive system; and if restriction be the chief effect of war, had we not better bear with the evils of this [illegible], than involve ourselves at the same time in the calamities of war?

Mr. B said that his motion was recommended by the strong consideration that by postponing the declaration of war, we would lose nothing, and certainly would gain a great deal. Hostilities would be suspended during the present year. In the mean time, you will be employed in raising and disciplining your army and in providing the munitions of war—your vessels, property and seamen may be brought home, and you have the chance of propitious events which may interpose.

England at this moment is in a convulsed and distracted state. Tumults, little short of insurrection have happened in different parts of the kingdom.—The present ministry hold their places by a very precarious tenure. The real [illegible] and intentions of the Prince Regent are not [illegible] and certainly known. The Prince may be forced to yield to the popular sentiment. We had lately seen the corporation of London come forward with an address against the Orders in Council. This body had always had great weight in the kingdom, especially in giving an impulse and direction to popular opinion. Let us wait the operation of these domestic causes. A little patience, and triumph may be secured to us, by the People of England themselves without bloodshed. The minister had already receded one step. He had suffered the orders to go to a Committee. It would be difficult, against the strong current of sentiment which prevailed, for him to recover his former ground.

At the same time, if we cast our eyes on the continent of Europe, we see every thing in commotion. Armies of unparalleled numbers taking the field. A crisis of vast magnitude existed, which might terminate in the subjection of all Europe to the power of Bonaparte. If, however, the Emperor of Russia should avoid the shock, and tamely yield to the continental system of his adversary, the effect of this occlusion of the ports of all Europe to the British trade, could not fail to be sensibly felt by that power, and to create new inducements upon her part, to cultivate friendship and peace with the United States.

At the same time, gentlemen would call to mind the unsettled state of affairs between this country and France. The principle of impartial and equal conduct as to the belligerents was avowed by all, and he had as yet met with no one who hesitated to declare, that if France refused redress for the wrongs she had done us, that the same course ought to be taken in relation to her as to England. It was alledged that negociation was still pending between the United States and France, and at present we were bound to abstain from acts of hostility as to her. This doubtful state of affairs as to that power, was a strong reason for delay. A few months will necessarily realize, or disappoint the expectations which are entertained. It could not be the intention of Gentlemen to propitiate the Emperor, and to secure a treaty by means of a war with England. This would be purchasing his friendship at the expence of our honor, as well as of our blood and treasure. Before we break with England, we ought to know upon what terms we stand with France. If France will concede nothing, in order to induce us to enter into the war, what are we to expect when she is no longer asking our aid, but we are standing in need of her assistance, to carry on the contest. In vain then will you ask for redress, and indemnity for seizures and spoliations. Let us wait and see what she will do, before we throw ourselves into her scale;—*afterwards, it will be too late.*

The Wasp will return before Nov. and what is now doubtful with some, will then be certain with all. Some Gentlemen were looking for the return of this vessel each succeeding day. But for his part, he was two well instructed in arrangements, by the history of the Hornet, to expect to see the Wasp for some months after the time announced for her arrival. In Febuary, the Government gave out that the Hornet was daily expected, and with a passage of twenty days she did not arrive for three months after. She was detained by the very cause which will detain the Wasp, waiting for a treaty. If she waits for a treaty, which is to indemnify us for the losses sustained under the plundering decrees of Rambouillet, which some Gentlemen flatter themselves with, the expectation of being granted by imperial justice, it is much to be dreaded she will never revisit the American shores. Do you expect that Bonaparte will restore the booty which he has seized? As well might you expect that the grave would surrender its prey.

If, as was said, indemnity for spoliations was to be the basis of amicable relations with France, sure he was, that we need not wait for the intelligence the Wasp might bring. Or, if you expect a commercial treaty, which is to give activity to your commerce, by opening the ports of France to your trade, it is a delusion, which time will dissipate and under which we ought not to act. To know the source of this delusion. It grew out of the letter of Mr. Barlow, our minister in France, to Mr. Granger, the Post-master general. That letter, he understood, was dated about the 16th of February, with an indorsement of the 3d of March. Mr. Barlow expressed the expectation of forming a commercial treaty with the French government, and the Hornet was detained for the purpose of carrying it. He believed the Country was most grossly deceived and imposed upon by the letter of Mr. Barlow.—That gentleman never entertained the opinion which the letter expressed. He knew and was entirely satisfied at the time when he wrote the letter, that a treaty which was to open the ports of France to the trade of this Country was impracticable. Mr. B. said he spoke not on the ground of presumption, nor of any but evidence. He had seen a letter of Mr. Barlow to Mr. Latrobe, of which he held an extract in his hand, which was dated on the 29th of Feburary, which in very eloquent terms and on the strongest grounds expressed an opinion that no commercial arrangement could be entered into by the French government. He would read the extract to the Senate. Mr. B. here read the following extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Latrobe, dated the 29th of February, 1812.

"The expectations of yourself and my other friends on my doings here are too high I fear to be realized. It is very difficult to produce a change in a system combined with so many circumstances of vengeance and other strong passions arrayed against an enemy, as is the anti-commercial system of Napoleon. Argument and eloquence have but little power in the case. That old fashioned goddess, whom artists represent with bandied eyes and a pair of scales has still less to do. And if you suppose me with the help of these capable of overturning a decision which the cries of twenty commercial cities going to decay, and the united voice of all the wise and honest men of this nation have not been able to shake nor scarcely to modify, I can only wish, and that with little hope, that you may not be disappointed."

This letter was written after the letter to Mr. Granger which gave the assurances of a commercial treaty, and only three days before the Postscript indorsed on the letter which alledged the detention of the Hornet to be in order to send the treaty to this country. It did not belong to him to account for the contradiction between the letters; Poets might be entitled to indulgencies when even writing prose, which were denied to the rest of the world, but it was his purpose in reading the extract of Mr. Barlow's letter, not only to avail himself of the authority of the minister, but of what he valued more, of the weight of the reasons assigned in the letter, for not expecting a commercial arrangement with France. He would repeat in the language of the letter, if the cries of twenty commercial cities going to decay, and the united voice of all the wise and honest men in the nation had not been able to shake or scarcely to modify the anti-commercial system of Napoleon, what was to be expected from the negociation of an American minister? For his part, he expected nothing but false promises and delusive hopes.

Can you expect that Napoleon will relax his anti-commercial system in favour of your commerce, when you see him bringing into the field five hundred thousand men and ready to hazard the imperial crown, in order to compel Russia to adopt and enforce the same system? To indulge the expectation was to make ourselves the sport of the most visionary hope. The Wasp would bring us duplicates of the despatches which had been received by the Hornet, and protracted hope would at last sink in despair. He thought, however, that these gentlemen who still kept expectation alive, that France would do us justice and grant us commercial favors, under the weight of doubt, which must depress their hopes, ought to wait for the ultimate intelligence, which was to determine our relations with France and shew us more clearly the course which our interest or our honor required that we should take in relation to Great-Britain.

Sir, said Mr. B. before I set down, I will call the attention of the Senate to another ground for postponement, which can never safely be overlooked or neglected in a government like that of the United States. This war is not to be supported by the men who only declare it; its weight will fall upon the great body of the people, and they are to sustain its pressure. Can you maintain the war without the general support of the people? The public sentiment is not at present known on the subject. The people have never yet believed us serious in our intention of making war against Great-Britain. Let us wait till we can have a full and distinct expression of their opinion. Are you afraid that opinion is against the war? and if so, are you hardy enough to make war? Do you forget your origin, that you are creatures of the people's favor? That it is their power which you are exercising, and that you have no strength of your own? He must be little instructed in the nature or history of our government, who supposes that a war can be long supported against the will of the people. The constitution makes the general will, the basis of the government. That will upon all occasions must be consulted, and must be obeyed. You may commence the war against the will of the people, but how long can you exercise the powers of government against their will? He knew well that some gentlemen calculated much from the war spirit. That war spirit, was at most but the ebullition of the passions; short-lived in its nature as are all the passions.

Taxes and privations will soon extinguish it, and you will have to settle your account with a nation in their sober senses. If unfortunately, the spirit of the war should inflame the party passions to madness, and the people should be willing to sacrifice their country to support a party, then indeed might Ministers calculate upon holding their power. But can we foresee the consequences of thus inflaming the furious passions of a whole people? Have you a saving power in the Constitution, which shall bring us out of the mad struggle, an entire nation. Our constitution was designed for peace and protection, but not for offensive war. Its great aim was to preserve among ourselves the principles of civil and political liberty. So cautiously in many cases, have abuses of public authority been guarded against, that the salutary exercise of power has been denied. Against a foreign power, with an united people, it may not be deficient in energy; but divided among ourselves, it is without force. It possesses no saving principle if the North become arrayed against the South. And if the course of things should lead to this conflict, we should have left only the recollection of having lived under a common government. What is there to insure us against this dreadful event? If the northern states conceive their interests to be sacrificed and find their sufferings disregarded will they long yield to an authority which has not power to controul them. [illegible] authority of the government once successfully resisted, it is afterwards despised, and there is an end of the constitution and of the union. With [illegible] nation, at any time, war is a hazardous experiment with our government. [illegible] peace, we have experienced its blessings. We have seen ourselves under it, one of the most happy and flourishing people on the earth. Greatly is it to be dreaded, that the frail barque [illegible] endure the storm of intestine division and of foreign war. Upon a question of doubtful expedience, you are about rashly to hazard the existence of the union. Can the Senate be exempt at this moment from the most awful impressions? How great is our trust and our responsibility! The destiny of millions depends upon our decision! Shall we make it hastily? I pray God to relieve us from the infatuation of such blind precipitancy, and I call upon you while yet it is not too late, while yet you are standing on the brink of the precipice, to pause solemnly, and contemplate the consequences before you take the final fatal step, which may plunge the nation into an abyss of inevitable ruin

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By the last Mail.

NEW-YORK,

NEW-YORK, July 5.

Thorne Pilot-Boat.—This pilot boat returned yesterday from a cruize of 10 days, having been employed by government to cruize for Commodore Rodgers's squadron, but did not fall in with them.—Went as far as the edge of the Grand Bank; saw only one ship of war supposed to be British.

IMPORTANT.

Repeal of the Orders in Council!

The Pilot of the Thorne, has politely furnished us with the London "Star" of the 17th ult. which he received from the Captain of the brig Felix, 13 days from Galway.

This paper contains an important debate, in the British Parliament, on the subject of the Orders in Council, of which we can only give an extract to-day.—The obnoxious Orders, were unquestionably repealed a few days after the debate took place: But what bearing this repeal can have on us now that war is declared, God only knows.—But, we would recommend to Mr. Madison, immediately to send Commissioners to England to negociate a Peace.

In the House of Commons, June [illegible], Mr. BROUGHAM, brought forward a promised motion for the repeal of the Orders: The following was his motion:

"That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, stating that the House had inquired into the distressed state of the manufactures of the country; that the result of their inquiry had induced them to believe that it was chiefly owing to the Orders in Council of 1807 and 1809 that at the same time that they assured his Royal Highness of their desire that the Maritime Rights of the Country should be maintained unimpaired, they recommend the revocation of those Orders, as injurious to the country, and an unjust infringement of the rights of neutral powers."

Mr. Brougham made a long speech in support of his motion. Mr. Rose in opposition, and Mr. Baring in favor.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, [one of the ministers.] at the conclusion of his speech, said,

"He thought with the Hon. Gentleman who brought forward the motion, that it would be wrong to notice any irritative measures which had been lately adopted by America, as that could by no means be productive of benefit, but might tend to widen the breach subsisting between the two countries.—If the plan he proposed should take place, and the mutual intercourse be restored, it would have the effect of introducing new connexions, which could not fail to have the most prosperous and beneficial results. At all events, he hoped the House would not at present interpose its judgment between the Crown and the American government. He was conscious nothing had been discovered in the conduct of the Executive government of this country, that shewed hostility to America; and he confidently hoped the present negociations would be so managed, as to put an end to all differences subsisting between the two countries."

Lord CASTLEREAGH, in explanation, [in reply to some remarks by Mr. Whitbread,] said, he meant, as he had stated, that a proposition should be made

to the American government to suspend immediately the Orders in Council, on condition that they would suspend their Non-Importation act; and that in the interval both parties should use their endeavours to prevail on Bonaparte to restore the rules of commerce to their ancient customary limits.

Lord C. said that he must oppose the Order of the Day to the Address, which he considered as an unconstitutional interference with the executive Government. But the words of the Address covered the proposition which he had suggested, for it recommended to his Royal Highness to repeal or suspend the Orders in Council.

The question was then loudly called for, and the Gallery cleared. No division, however, took place; but we understand that after some conversation, Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Brougham withdrew their motions, upon an understanding that his Lordship was pledged at least to the measure of the suspension of the Orders in Council.

From the London Evening Star, June 17.

THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

It will be seen from our report of the debate in the House of Commons last night, that Ministers have determined to rescind the Orders in Council; but they mean, most wisely, as we think, to make this measure contingent on the repeal of the American Non-Importation Act, and to hold out the threat of similar regulations, if France be permitted by the Americans, with impunity, to commit those disgraceful aggressions upon the law of nature and nations, by which the conduct of her Rulers has been ever distinguished.—The Gazette of Saturday will contain a Proclamation to this effect.

The termination of our disputes with America is thus at hand, and we trust there is not a human being on either side of the Atlantic, who will not raise his hands in thankfulness to Heaven, for the conciliatory disposition which the British Ministers have manifested. Without entering at all into the question of the policy or impolicy of the Orders in Council, for the discussion would now be fruitless, we hail even their temporary repeal, as a blessing conferred upon mankind in general.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JULY 29.

Arrival of the Constitution.

We are happy to state, that the Constitution frigate, Capt. Hull, is safe.—She arrived here on Sunday last from the Chesapeake Bay, which she left the 12th inst. completly equipped, and well manned. The Constitution was bound to New-York; but on the 16th saw a frigate, and gave chase, with too light winds to reach her. On the 17th, discovered the British squadron, consisting of the Africa, 64, and Guerriere, Shannon, Belvidera and Æolus frigates, a brig and a schooner; the Belvidera within gun shot. During the 17th, it was calm; and was spent in rowing, manœuvering and firing:—On the morning of the 18th, a light breeze sprang up, when the Constitution spread all her canvas, and by outsailing the enemy, escaped a conflict she could not have maintained with any hope of success against a force so greatly superior. The chase was continued 60 hours, during which time the whole crew remained at their stations. A gentleman (belonging to an American captured vessel) who was on board the Shannon during the above period, informs us that all the Captains and Officers of the British squadron praised the conduct of Capt. Hull, and, although much mortified at losing so fine a ship, gave him much credit for the prudent and skilful management with which his frigate was worked.

Capt. Hull came up to town yesterday—and on his landing, and reaching State-Street, was received by his fellow-citizens with repeated huzzas.

Newport,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1812.

We hope our readers will not pass lightly over the Speech of the Hon. Mr. BAYARD, which is published in our paper of this day.—Perhaps a better Speech was never delivered, within the walls of the Senate; and when we examine the arguments which were advanced in favor of the motion submitted by that gentleman, we are at a loss to imagine to what cause is to be ascribed its rejection. We apprehend the predictions of Mr. BAYARD, will soon become history; already have his predictions, as to our relations with France, been verified, by the arrival of the Wasp; and he who counts upon experiencing more justice at the hands of Napoleon, now that we are embarked in the war, than we could obtain, before, must have taken a very superficial view of the character of Bonaparte.—As well might the miserable King of Prussia, now make a demand upon him.

The object of Mr. BAYARD's motion was delay.—He wished the nation to be better prepared, before she struck the blow.—The British Minister had said in Parliament, that the King's Ministers had resolved to "*stave off*" a war with America, as long as possible.—This was a plain proof, that the *time* of making the war rested with the United States.—The passage of the war-bill in the Senate, is one of those mysterious circumstances which time alone can develope; it passed against the expectation of the Senate, if not against the opinion of a majority, and, as it is said and believed, against the opinion of the Executive.

The Letter of Mr. BARLOW, which is introduced by Mr. BAYARD, well deserves attention; it speaks the opinion of one, who, from his situation was well qualified to judge, and by no means inclined to do injustice to the French Emperor. What this minister wrote his government, we know not; but if it corresponded with the letter referred to, it may be well demanded, why our resentment was confined to Great-Britain only?

RHODE-ISLAND CONVENTION.

At a CONVENTION composed of members from all parts of the State, held at Newport on the 12th of June, A. D. 1812, for the purpose of nominating such Candidates to represent this State in the 13th Congress of the United States, as the wishes of the people appear to call for:

JAMES B. MASON, Esq; was requested to preside, and JOHN L. BOSS, jun. Esq. to act as Secretary.

The attention of the members being called to the important business upon which they had met, one common opinion was expressed, that every exertion ought to be made to prevail upon the gentlemen who now represent the State, to relinquish their intention of retiring from the public service; and it was therefore

Resolved unanimously, That a letter be written to RICHARD JACKSON, jun. and ELISHA R. POTTER, Esquires, in the name of this Convention, expressing their wishes, and representing to those gentlemen the urgent necessity of their not declining a re-election, at a time when the increasing embarrassments of the country render their services more than ever important to their constituents.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet again at East-Greenwich.

East-Greenwich, July 22, 1812.

The Convention met this day, agreeably to adjournment, when the Committee, consisting of Messrs. B. HAZARD, NICHOLAS BROWN, GARDNER KINYON, WILLIAM D'WOLF, and JAMES RHODES, reported, that they had waited upon Messrs. JACKSON and POTTER, and expressed to them the earnest and unanimous wishes of the Convention, and, agreeably to their instructions, had represented to those gentlemen, that the confidence reposed in them by the people, and the services which their long experience and knowledge of the times, as well as interests of the country, enable them to render to the State, made it highly important and desirable that they should once more consent to sacrifice their private interests and inclinations to the public good:—That the strong desire they had long indulged and expressed, of retiring from the station they now hold, could not be considered by their constituents as a sufficient reason for withdrawing themselves from their service, at a time when the State is encompassed with dangers, and when events of the greatest magnitude are daily occurring, the issue and consequences of which it is impossible to foresee. The Committee then expressed the satisfaction they felt in having it in their power to inform the Convention, that the gentlemen upon whom they had waited, had consented, without hesitation, to acquiesce in the wishes of the Convention—expressing themselves fully sensible that the present was not a time for any man to indulge his private inclinations, if his services were thought to be of any importance to the public. Whereupon it was

Voted unanimously, That RICHARD JACKSON, jun. and ELISHA R. POTTER, Esquires, be recommended as candidates for Representatives from this State in the 13th Congress of the United States.

Voted, That the Committee be requested to make public the foregoing proceedings of the Convention.

B. HAZARD,
N. BROWN,
for the Committee.

Capt. CHRISTOPHER R. PERRY of this town, is appointed to succeed Capt BAINBRIDGE, as Superintendant of the United States' Navy-Yard at Charlestown, (Mass.) the latter being required to take command of the frigate Constellation, refitting at Washington.

On the borders of Vermont, as well as New-York, the inhabitants have agreed with the Canadian inhabitants to join in preventing individuals from committing outrages by plunder or otherwise.—Several American boats, from Montreal, with merchandize, having been taken by the inhabitants of Upper-Canada, the Governor ordered them to be restored, the government not having authorized such seizures.

500 of the militia of Virginia are ordered to proceed immediately to Norfolk. They are under a State Colonel, and all under Officers, but they are directed to consider themselves under the general command of Col. Freeman of the United States Army.

"PUBLIC FEELING."

The papers of almost every state of the union, and especially those of the middle and eastern section of the country, are literally filled with Addresses, Memorials and Resolutions, expressing the strongest feelings and most decided opposition to this ruinous war. They show that the first talents, the most unshaken resolution, the most exalted patriotism are awakened to oppose by every constitutional means and put an end to the war. So general, indeed, is the aversion to the war, in the quarter to which we have alluded, that we believe before many weeks all the supporters of that most wanton and ruinous measure will disappear or be lost in the overwhelming majority in favor of peace and a change of rulers. "It is high time (says the independent editor of the *United States' Gazette,*) that the People took their dearest interests to heart.—This nation is on the brink of a precipice, and over it is an unfathomable abyss—Here is an occasion which demands the unrestrained exercise of genuine patriotism, a sacrifice of all local interests and party animosities—Public liberty, has been threatened in its sanctuary, the Press—but already is her standard surrounded by a crowd of defenders, who will perish or protect her—The Presidential election (as well as that of Members of Congress) is rapidly approaching—In that there is hope of salvation—If a man can be found able and willing to save our country, wherever he be, of whatever political denomination, let him stand forth—he will have the support of all true-hearted Americans! If war be rendered inevitable, if it must be continued, the energies of this nation, her resources, under the guidance and control of honest and competent men, are amply sufficient, not merely for her protection, but to teach her enemy (whoever that enemy may be) to respect her rights. But if peace can be obtained on just and honorable terms, whose heart will not expand with joy and gladness at her return!"

The ensuing paragraph, extracted from a hitherto ministerial paper, in Vermont, will show which way the current of public sentiment is directed in that state:

"Last evening the Hon. Stephen R. Bradley arrived here from Washington.—Mr. Bradley is U. S. Senator from this State: his politics have been uniformly democratic.—He expressed his opinion, that war was *unnecessary*, and that he was decidedly against the measure, and it was his belief, they were all sick of it. We are happy to give publicity to this fact, as we conscientiously believe it to be true, and that he expresses the sentiment of four-fifths of Windham county."

The following article is copied from a New-York paper:

COOPERSTOWN, (N. Y.) JULY 18.

Democratic Senator German.—This gentleman (U. S. Senator from this State) passed thro' town on Thursday, on his return from Washington—He denounces the war in the most unqualified terms, as a wanton outrage upon the best interests of the people, and in the present state of things, impolitic and wholly unjustifiable—He pledges his utmost efforts to effect a change of administration, believing that the members from the "Ancient Dominion" are hostile to the growing prosperity of the northern and eastern states.

Gov. Plumer, of New-Hampshire, (democratic as he is) calls the present War "*premature* and *impolitic.*"

Mutiny among the Conscripts—A letter from Charleston (S. C.) July 14, says "the first week after a body of our militia were in garrison at Fort Moultrie, a large portion of them mutinied, and were ultimately quelled at the point of the bayonet. The cause of this disaffection was being ordered on fatigue duty, and being treated like regulars."

A company of the militia of Georgetown, S.C. who had been ordered to march for military duty, but who deserted their officers, are advertised in a public paper, and ten dollars reward offered for the apprehension of each of them.

It appears that the militia on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and New-York, as well as Vermont, continue, in many important places, to be destitute of the means of defence; having little or no munitions of war.—In answer to the late memorial from Erie, the President of the United States declared his inability to furnish arms, &c. Gov. Snyder, of Pennsylvania, has ordered 300 of the State's muskets to be put in repair, and sent to the frontiers.

The drafted militia of New-York, have been placed by Gov. Tompkins under the orders of General Bloomfield, an officer of the United States. The assertion made a few days since, that they had been retained under the command of State Officers, proves therefore to be unfounded.

The Vermont drafted militia are put under the command of Col. Clark of the U. S. army at Burlington

The New-York line on duty, in the service of the United States, or troops detached from the militia, and now under arms, are said to amount to 3,203, including 200 of the artillery in the forts of the city of New-York.

BOSTON, JULY 31.

COMMODORE RODGERS.

Yesterday arrived here, the brig Constellation, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool. July 4, in the afternoon, in lat. 47, 17, lon. 36, fell in with the American squadron, and was informed they had destroyed several English vessels. Left them lying too, with a light breeze at W. b S.

The British squadron was spoken on the 25th inst 30 leagues S. E. of Nantuket.

From the New-York Public Advertiser.

We have it in express charge to declare, that Com. Rodgers had received *discretionary orders* from his government to act wherever the good of his country might require his service—*Specific* orders did not arrive in this city previous to his sailing, after the declaration of War.

Prizes!—The whole of the prizes sent into Salem, since the war began, will not probably bring more than 30 or 40,000 dollars. The single cargo of the Marquis Someruelos, of Salem, carried into Halifax, by the British, was worth upwards of 300,000 dollars, and the duties to government would have been nearly 100,000 dollars. Thus far the balance is vastly against us.

Salem Gazette.

Died,

At Rehoboth, (Mass.) Rev. SAMUEL NORTHUP, in the 57th year of his age.

In this town on Wednesday last, Mrs. PATIENCE SMITH, widow of Mr. Benedict Smith, in the 72d year of her age

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
August 1, 1812.

ENTERED.

Ship Union, Taylor, Lisbon: do. Amphion, Jones, Isle of Sal.

CLEARED.

Sloop Fame, Davis, New-York.

On Sunday last a boat from Block-Island arrived here, having that morning spoke the brig Despatch, Capt. Mack, from La Guira for New-Haven, and took from on board her, Captains Blunt, Hunt, Snow, Hancock and Cottle, and several seamen.—The Despatch was captured on the 23d ult. by the British squadron off Montaug, who after taking out all the rum for ship's use, and staving part of the molasses for the purpose of making room, they put on board 136 Captains, mates and seamen, who had been captured in American vessels, whom they released on their parole not to serve against England till exchanged; the brig was then permitted to proceed; she arrived at New-London on Sunday last.—Every prisoner had his baggage returned, and all speak in the highest terms of commendation of the conduct of the British officers towards them, during captivity.

Captains Blunt and Hunt, obligingly furnished us with the following list of American vessels captured by the squadron from the 6th to the 23d ult.—July 6, brig Minerva, Trott, from Liverpool for Boston, with salt, sent to Halifax; 9th, ship Brutus, Blunt, from Isle of May, for Portsmouth, in ballast, *burnt*—sch'r Mount-Hope, Cottle, from whaling voyage for Nantucket, with oil, *burnt*; 10th, do. Argus, Storer, from Lisbon for New-York, with salt, do.; 11th, ship Mechanic, Anderson, from Limerick for Philadelphia with passengers, (who were sent to Halifax in the Oronoke) do.; 12th, Oronoke, Richards, from Lisbon for New-York in ballast, sent to Halifax; Eliza Gracie, Rogers, from Lisbon for New-York, ballast, *burnt*; 13th, brig Illuminator, from Havanna for Boston, molasses, sent to Halifax; 15th, Amaranth, Greene, do. do. molasses, *burnt*: 16th, Citizen, Snow, from Baltimore for Boston, ballast, do.—Fame Hunt, from Savannah, do. do. do.—John & George, Isaacs, from Lisbon for New-York, with fruit, sent to Halifax: 23d, sch'r Eleanor, Atkins, from St. Croix for New-Haven, rum taken out, vessel *burnt*.

The squadron also captured on the 16th ult. the U. S. brig Nautilus, of 12 guns, Capt. Crane, 16 hours from New-York on a cruise.—She was taken by the frigate Shannon, after a hard chase of 6 hours, during which the Nautilus was obliged to start her water, and throw over all her lee guns. She was ordered to Halifax, with Capt. Crane on board; the remainder of the officers and crew (106 in number) were sent on board the Africa.—The officers were treated with the greatest respect. Several of the Nautilus' crew entered on board the Shannon, acknowledging themselves British subjects, (except one, named *Jesse Bates*, seamen, an American).—The squadron consists of the following vessels, viz. The frigates Shannon, P. V. Brooke, Esq. commodore, rated at 38, but mounting 48 guns, with 300 men—Guerriere, Capt. Dacres, rated 38, mounting 50 guns, with 300 men—Belvidera, Capt. Byron, rated 36, mounting 46 guns, with 275 men—Æolus, Lord J. Townshend, rated 32, mounting 44 guns, with 264 men;—and the Africa, Capt. Bastard, rated 64, mounting 76 guns, with 500 men. They were parted with the 24th ult. 4 P. M. lat. 38, 52, lon. 70, 26, steering N. E. under a press of sail.

The frigate Constitution was chased three days by the above squadron, but out-sailed them all. The Belvidera was the nearest vessel to her, and fired 20 shot, to which the Constitution returned 7. The former fell short, and the latter went over their object. The British officers extolled in the highest terms the manœuvring of Capt. Hull, and the excellent sailing of his ship.

From all the information Capt. Blunt derived from the officers of the British squadron, respecting the action with the Belvidera, off Nantucket, they persist in declaring they were attacked by the President and Congress; the shot of the latter, however, falling short; and that there were 4 frigates in sight, two wearing broad pendants—however it may have been, it is sufficient to say, the Belvidera's stern was knocked in, 2 men killed, and 18 wounded, and Capt. Byron also, by the recoil of a cannon—the Belvidera fired 298 shot, which was as her officers report, very destructive to the ship engaged with her.

Arrived on Wednesday last, ship Amphion, Jones, 36 days from Isle of Sal, with salt, bound to Hartford. (Con.) Left there, sch'r Morning-Star, Covell, for Boston in 20 days, and brig Madeira, Duncan, for New-York, uncertain.—The ship John & Alice, Logan, of Philadelphia, sailed June 13th, for St. Vincents.—July 21, in lat. 36, long. 66, was boarded by the privateer sch'r Gov. M'Kean, Lucet, 4 days from Philadelphia on a cruise, who informed us of the war; July 22d, spoke brig Blanchy, 46 days from Lisbon, for Baltimore; July 23d, in lat. 37, long. 68, brig Nancy, Wilson, 4 days from Philadelphia for Madeira; July 24, in lat. 38, 17, long. 69, 49, fell in with an English fleet of 100 sail of merchantmen, from Jamaica for England, under convoy of 3 frigates and a sloop of war; was spoken by the commodore, and permitted to proceed, he not having heard of the war; July 25th, in lat. 39, long. 70, spoke sch'r Alligator, Gorham, 35 days from South-America for Boston.

Arrived on Thursday, ship Fox, Mussey, 51 days from Algesiras, bound to New-York.—Left there, June 10th, ship Alliance, Billington, of this port, at quarantine.—At Gibraltar, ship Eliza Leslie, of New-York, for Malta, in ballast; brig Havanna Packet, Poadick, of and for New-York; Georgia, Smith, of do. for Liverpool; Sampson, Stow, of do. uncertain.—*Of Philadelphia*, brig Margaret, Selby, not sold; Susannah, taking in ballast; Mary, from Cadiz for Philadelphia, soon; Humbird, for do. next day.—*Of Boston*, ship Mark & Abigail, Foster, uncertain; brig Tiger, Bartlett, for Algiers; — Knight, from New-Orleans, part sold, and bound up the streights in ballast; sch'rs Ocean, Mansfield, and — Brown, for Boston. Brig Augusta, Rich, of Bath, not sold, and sch'r Endeavour, Knapp, do. The brig Edwin, Smith, of Salem, had gone up the streights in ballast.—July 25th, in lat. 39, long 69, saw a fleet of 60 sail, steering N. E.—Same day, spoke ship Canton, Allen, from New-York for Lisbon, 36 hours from the sound, who gave us the first news of the war.

20,000 dlls.

WITHOUT DEDUCTION,

The Highest Prize.

ABSTRACT from the Scheme of the 7th Class of HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY, which commences drawing in September, viz.

1	Prize of		20,000 Dollars.
1	do	of	3000
6	do	of	1000
10	do	of	500
80	do	of	100
100	do	of	50

besides many of 20, 10 and 7—making in the whole one of the most brilliant Schemes ever offered in the Northern States. *No deduction from Prizes.* Orders for Tickets received by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, at $5 each Quarters 1: 50—but will soon rise.

☞ *Prize Tickets taken in payment.*

July 31.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY, August 4, 1812, at X o'clock A. M. at

CRANSTON & SHAW's OFFICE,

16 Hhds. 3d proof West-India Rum.
10 do. Sugar
4 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
26 do. Gin.
29 Barrels Do.
10 Qr-casks sherry Wine.
10 Hhds. Kentucky Tobacco.
8 Bales Cotton.
35 boxes Chocolate.
14 do. Soap.
100 bales Cassia.

With a variety of other Articles.

Also, A second-hand Chaise and Harness, and a Horse and Cart.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, August 1.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Female Mite Society will be holden at the second Baptist Meeting-House on Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at which time and place there will be a Sermon delivered, and at the close a contribution for Missionary purposes.

Newport, August 1, 1812

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT, (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT*, where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious HOUSE at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Newport, June 20.

Abraham Sherman,

OFFERS for sale at his store, No. 155, Thames-street, the following Goods, which he will sell cheap for cash or approved credit, viz :—

20 bags Upland Cotton.
20 boxes Chocolate.
5 chests Hyson } TEAS.
5 do. hyson-skin } TEAS.
10 do. souchong } TEAS.
2000 wt. excellent Coffee.
200 do. Loaf Sugar.
10 bales Cassia.
6 Hogsheads Molasses.

The above articles will be sold at wholesale and retail.

Likewise, A handsome assortment of European, India and American Goods, as usual.

Newport, April 30.

NOTICE.

THE REDWOOD LIBRARY will be opened for the delivery of Books to the Proprietors, on *Tuesday*, *Thursday* and *Saturday*, in each week, from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M. until the 1st of November next—and from the 1st of Nov. until the 1st of May ensuing, on *Tuesday* and *Saturday* in each week, from half past 2, until 4 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Librarian.*

Newport, July 10.

BANK STOCK.

SEVEN shares in the capital stock of the *Rhode-Island Union Bank*, for sale, if applied for immediately.—Apply at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, July 10.

FOR SALE,

A SULKEY, in good order, with a plated Harness.—Apply at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, July 10.

TO LET,

A DWELLING-HOUSE pleasantly situated in Middletown, 3 1-2 miles from Newport, with every necessary convenience.—For further particulars, enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, July 10.

East-Greenwich Academy.

MR. EZEKIEL RICH, Preacher of the Gospel, takes charge of this Academy on MONDAY, the 13th inst.—He will instruct, as occasion requires, in any of the branches of literature and science, usually taught in the Academies in New-England. The terms of tuition are very moderate, and those of boarding reasonable. Proper attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the students.—Mr. RICH expects to preach in the village generally on Lord's day. Every exertion on his part will be made to advance his pupils in knowledge and virtue.

Newport, July 10.

THURSTON, STEVENS & FREEBORN,

Have just received and for sale at No. 3, Langley's Wharf.

70 Hhds. West-India Rum, of a superior quality.
1000 wt. Coffee.
25 bales Upland Cotton.

Together with a quantity of Naval Stores, Bacon, Hams, Flour, &c.

Newport, July 2.

Lydia Miles,

TEN DERS her sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Newport, and its vicinity, and begs leave to inform them, that she has removed from her late store to No. 163, Thames-street, (next door south of the Post-Office) where she has for sale a general assortment of MILLINARY, and hopes through her diligent assiduity to please, to merit a continuance of the public patronage.

Newport, June 27.

SURVEYING.

ELISHA SMITH, jun.

Respectfully informs the public.

THAT having qualified himself as a Surveyor of Land, he will, at any time, attend upon any who may favor him with their employ.—Apply at No. 22, Broad-street.

Newport, May 30.

20,000 dlls.

AND NO DEDUCTION.

HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY,

BEGINS drawing in September next.—This Grand Lottery presents an excellent scheme to make a Fortune for FIVE DOLLARS—having many capital Prizes.—Orders for the above Tickets received at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of

J. C. SHAW,

Who has lately sold Ten Prizes of One Hundred Dollars each, in the *Dixville Road Lottery*, besides a large number of small prizes of 50, 25, &c &c.

Present original price of Harvard College Tickets—Whole $ 5—Halves 2 62—Quarters 1 37—But will soon rise.

The Managers List of the drawing of Dixville Road Lottery has been received, and may be examined gratis at this Office ; as also the drawings as far as they have proceeded, of the 3d class of Union College Lottery.

Prize Tickets in all the Lotteries will be taken in payment for Tickets.

Call *once more*, and *remember*, now is the time to make a Fortune !

Exchange & Lottery Office
July 17, 1812.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Inhabitants of the Town of Newport were unnecessarily on the night of the 13th inst. alarmed by the beating of Drums, firing of Muskets, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, That from and after this publication, a repetition of such a practice will be considered indecorous and altogether inadmissible, and any person hereafter convicted of such offence, will be dealt with agreeably to law.

By order of the Town-Council,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

Newport, July 14, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends to continue the SCHOOL now taught by Dr. COLMAN, in Church-street, so far as respects teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Navigation, &c. &c.

To such as may favor his design, he can only engage, that no exertions on his part, shall be wanting to forward the moral and literary improvement of the Children entrusted to his care.

JOHN MEIN.

I am persuaded that Mr. MEIN is well qualified to take the charge of the School I am about to relinquish. In the English branches, which only he proposes to teach, as far as I am able to judge, he is well versed, and will doubtless give satisfaction to his employers.

That he may receive encouragement and support is my sincere wish.

BENJAMIN COLMAN.

Newport, July 17.

SECOND QUARTER.

Mr. Clark,

ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the liberal encouragement he has received in his profession, since he has become a resident of Newport, and proposes to commence his second Quarter on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst. at the Hall he has heretofore occupied. At 3 o'clock P. M. for Ladies, and 7 o'clock P. M. for Gentlemen.

Days of tuition and terms as usual.

Newport, July 17.

Richmond & Rogers

Offer for sale,

20 bbls and 2 pipes India Point Gin.
9 hhds. & 18 bbls. Philadelphia Do.
10 Hogsheads Molasses.
10 do. West-India Rum.
6 Pipes Brandy.
20 chests Hyson Tea.

May 23, 1812.

RHODES & CAHOONE,
Have for Sale,
2,200 bushels CADIZ SALT.

Newport, August 24.

A Safe Retreat from WAR.

ANY person wishing to take a concern, and dictate the principal management in the Paper, Wool and cotton manufacturing establishments, have now offered to them one of the best chances which the country affords in the Greenville works, now erected on Pawtuxet river, four miles west of Narragansett bay, in Coventry.

Also for sale, near said premises,

The Dwelling-House and Lots, and a share in the Washington Company's cotton spinning establishments.

For particulars enquire of *Stephen Tillinghast*, Esq. of Providence, or the subscriber on the premises.

THEODORE A. FOSTER.

Coventry, June 30.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale, on reasonable terms.

14 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
6 Pipes Brandy.
40 Do. Gin.
50 bbls. Do. 2d proof.
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine, pure as imported.
1 pipe Teneriffe Do.
4 casks Malaga Do.
10 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco.
20 kegs James River Do.
20 bales prime Upland Cotton.
100 bags Coffee.
20 do. Pimento.
10 chests Hyson-skin Tea, Trumbull's cargo.
100 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
250 bales Cassia.
20 bbls. Prime and Mess Beef.
10 half-do Do Do.
40 boxes Spanish Segars, of a superior quality.
25 do. Soap.

A L S O,

A second-hand Chaise and Harness.

Newport, July 10.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods :—

20 Hhds best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do.
40 boxes white and brown Sugars.
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
2 Pipes Brandy.
4 Hogsheads Rum.
10 barrels Gin.
1 Pipe Wine.
3 seroons Spanish Indigo.
20 Logs Mahogany.
20,000 Havanna Segars.
20 boxes sperm Candles.
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
2 cases Canton Crapes.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS.

Newport, May 29.

Isaac Gould,

No. 176, Thames-street.

HAS added to his former stock,—fashionable Imperial stuffs, for gentlemen's summer coats and pantaloons—fancy Vestings ; silk florentines ; mandarin crape ; white jean ; cotton cassimere ; patent nankeen.—On hand, real superfine black, blue, fashionable green, mixt and other Broadcloths ; best superblack, blue, drab and mixt Cassimeres, with an assortment of trimmings ; all of which he will sell as low fo cash as can be purchased in Town.

Newport, May 30.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

BATHING-HOUSE,

Pelham-street.

THE Proprietor in announcing to the public in general, and to the patrons of this institution in particular, that it is now opened for the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to partake of the "luxury of the Bath," is happy in being able to state, that it is in every respect as complete as at any period since its establishment. To those acquainted it is unnecessary to say, that as to elegance of accommodation, quality of water, situation, cleanliness and attention, the *Bathing-House* is not inferior to any in the United States.

It is open every day, from sunrise until 9 o'clock in the evening, Sunday excepted, when it is closed at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Holders of shares will be furnished with tickets on account (not less than six at a time) by applying at the Bathing-House.

☞ Tickets sold at the Bathing-House, and at the store of Mr. *William Lovie*, No. 109, Thames-street.—Price 50 cents.

Newport, June 12.

NEW FEATHER BEDS AND FEATHERS.

LIVE Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, and Feather Beds from 20 to 45 Dollars, kept constantly for sale. Likewise an assortment of Matrasses of every description, some suitable for under beds ; all which will be sold on reasonable terms.—Also, 6 bales Upland Cotton, of a good quality, and a general assortment of Groceries and Crockery Ware, as usual, by

ABRAHAM BARKER.

Newport, Sept. 27.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of her late Husband, JAMES GOULD, of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to her, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the Testator to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them for settlement.

HANNAH GOULD, *Executrix.*

Newport, 15th of 2d mo. 1812.

Co-Partnership Dissolved.

THE Co-Partnership under the firm of WILLIAM & HENRY MOORE, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 5th inst.—All persons having unsettled Accounts or demands against the said Firm, are requested to present the same for settlement, and receive their dues ; and all persons indebted to them by Note or Book Account, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM MOORE, jun. who is authorized to settle all accounts of said company. It being absolutely necessary that their demands should be adjusted as soon as possible, they hope that no person will neglect this friendly invitation, as they will be obliged to have recourse to some other means for the collection of their debts, should this notice not be attended to.

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
HENRY MOORE.

N. B.—WM. MOORE, jun. will continue the DRY GOODS Business in all its variety, at his Store, No. 99, Thames-street.—He thanks his friends for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their custom ; his endeavours to please will be unremitted

Newport, June 12.

Henry Moore,

Offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit, at his Brick store, No. 5 Market-square, at retail, viz :—

MADEIRA Wine, French Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum, gin, molasses, porter, vinegar, loaf, white and brown sugars ; hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea Teas ; coffee, chocolate, pepper, pimento, mace, cloves, nutmegs, ginger, cassia, basket salt, sweet oil by the flask, salt fish, starch, raisins, tobacco, snuff, lamp oil, spermaceti and tallow candles, soap, indigo, writing and wrapping paper, crockery and glass ware, pewter, tin, stone and iron ware, of all kinds ; nails assorted ; cotton and wool cards, bed cords, coal lines, &c.—And sundry other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, by Wholesale,

10 pipes Gin, best kind ; 6 hhds. 3d proof sweet flavoured Rum ; New-England do. by the hhd. or bbl. ; 2 casks best London Porter ; 10 or 12 kegs James River Tobacco ; 10 do. Ginger, best kind ; 20 chests souchong, 6 do. hyson-skin, 6 do. bohea Teas ; 10 boxes Havanna and 26 bbls. Muscavado Sugar ; 22 boxes chocolate, No. 1 & 2 ; 1000 wt. coffee ; 10 boxes raisins : 100 bbls. best Alexandria Flour ; beef and pork by the bbl. and half do. ; 20 boxes New-York soap ; 10 do spermaceti candles : 10 bales New-Orleans cotton ; 1000 wt. cordage, different sizes ; 12,000 gross corks ; 1 ton bar iron ; 10 casks Nails, of different sizes.

Also, Seven shares in the *Rhode-Island Union Bank*, if applied for soon.

N. B.—He returns his sincere thanks to his former customers, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Newport, June 20.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.—Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his Shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and Shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, binding skins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

*** All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

William Engs & Son

No. 170, Thames-street,

HAVE recently received a large quantity of NAILS, of almost every description, and of the very best quality, which together with the usual assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. are for sale on reasonable terms.—*Also*, Russia and Swedes Iron assorted, steel, sheet Lead, &c. &c.

Newport, May 1.

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for sale at their Store on Stevens's Wharf.

TEN Hhds. West-India Rum ; 4 do. Molasses : 19 casks Rice ; 20 bbls. superfine Flour ; 8 do. mess Pork ; 10 kegs Virginia Tobacco ; 100 quintals codfish ; Bar Iron of different sizes ; hoop iron, spike and deck nail rods, cordage, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, staves, cherry-tree boards.—Nails of various sizes.—Hyson and souchong Tea, coffee, white and brown sugar.

A general assortment of Ship-Chandlery, as usual.

Newport May 1.

In Town-Meeting, Newport, Wednesday, July 22d, A. D. 1812.

AN ACT,

To prevent unnecessary alarms in the Town of Newport.

SEC. 1st—*Voted and Resolved*, That if any person, after the passing of this act, shall, fire any gun, pistol, squib, or other fire works in any road, street, lane or tavern, or other public house, or in any other place within the limits of this town, or shall beat any drum after sun set and before sun-rise, he shall upon complaint and conviction thereof, before any one of the Justices of the Peace Warden or Wardens, pay as a fine the sum of Five Dollars for the first offence, and Seven Dollars for every subsequent offence, for the benefit of the Town : *Provided* That nothing in this act shall extend to any person who shall or may beat a drum when a child or children are missing, and in cases when an alarm of the inhabitants may be necessary, or to any person who may or shall beat a drum before the hour of nine o'clock in the evening, for any military company belonging to this town.

Sec. 2d. *It is further Voted and Resolved*, That if any commander of an Packet arriving at, or sailing from this harbor, shall fire or cause to be fired, from on board his vessel, any musket, swivel or other gun, after sun-set and before sun-rise, he shall be liable to the penalties mentioned in the first section of this act to be recovered in manner as herein prescribed

Sec 3d. *It is further Voted and Resolved*, That it be the duty of the Town-Sergeant and of the Constables of this town, to complain in manner as before prescribed, of all violations of the preceding sections of this Act

Sec. 4th. *It is further Voted and Resolved*, That this Act be published three weeks successively in both of the Newspapers printed in this town, and continue in force during the present war.

Witness :
JONATHAN ALMY, *Town-Clerk.*

NEWPORT, ss.—*Supreme Judicial Court, Clerk's Office, July 23d*, 1812.

WHEREAS PHEBE AUSTIN, wife of *Peter Austin*, of Jamestown, in the county of Newport, Mariner hath this day filed in said Office her petition, praying (for certain reasons therein dated) that the bonds of marriage between her and the said Peter may be dissolved, and the marriage covenant declared null and void

This is therefore to give notice to the said Peter Austin, that he be and appear, (if he thinks fit) at our next Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport on the Thursday next succeeding the fourth Monday in August next (to shew cause (if any he hath) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

GIDEON PALMER *Clerk.*

NEWPORT, ss.—*Supreme Judicial Court, Clerk's Office July 22d* 1812.

WHEREAS DANIEL STEVENS, of Newport, in the county of Newport Gentleman, hath this day filed in said Office his petition, praying for reasons therein dated, that the bonds of marriage between him and his wife *Mary Stevens* may be dissolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated

These are therefore to give notice to the said Mary Stevens and to whomsoever it may concern, that they be and appear before the next Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the fourth Thursday of August next, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

GIDEON PALMER *Clerk.*

WASHINGTON, ss.—*Clerk's Office Court of Common Pleas July 16*, 1812.

WHEREAS GARDNER KNOWLES, South Kingstown, in the county Washington, hath filed in this Office an attested copy of a Resolution of the General Assembly, at their Feb session, A D. 1812, extending to him the said Gardner, the benefit of an Act, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed in June, A D 1756.

NOTICE is therefore, hereby given to the Creditors of the said *Gardner Knowles* above, and appear before the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the second Monday of August next shew cause if any they have, why the said *Gardner* should not avail himself of the privileges of said Act ; and also to nominate Assignees, or Commissioners on the effects of said Gardner.

THOMAS R. WELLS *Clerk*

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL, but good FARM on Connanicut, late the property of *Daniel Holloway*, deceased, containing about Thirty Acres. Possession will be given the next spring.—Five Hundred Dollars must be paid down, and for the remainder collateral security may be given.—Apply to

MARY BABCOCK.

Newport, April 24.